



*Summer
2002*



HOOSIER SAFETY

A Publication of
The Indiana State Emergency Management Agency
and Department of Fire and Building Services

EARTHQUAKES and FLOODS

DOUBLE TROUBLE KEEPS STATE AND FEDERAL EMERGENCY AND DISASTER AGENCIES BUSY

A moderate earthquake rattled church bells and nerves June 18th in portions of the Midwest and South. The quake registered a magnitude of 5.0, on the Richter scale.

The epicenter was 10 miles northwest of Evansville, Ind., near the small town of Darmstadt.

It was the largest quake in the area since 1987, when a magnitude 5.0 struck near Lawrenceville, Il. The strongest earthquake to occur in the last 100 years in the Wabash Valley region happened on Nov. 9, 1968, in south-central Illinois. It had a magnitude of 5.4 and was felt in 23 states.

This earthquake was felt as far away as West Virginia and shook Hoosier's nerves all the way to South Bend.

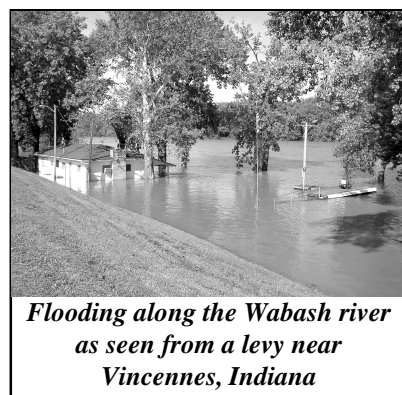
Only minor damage such as broken glass,

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A continuous series of rainstorms that started on April 28th and lasted through May into June is responsible for a Presidential Disaster

declaration for 30 Indiana counties.

Much of southern and central Indiana was covered by water, with flood levels on the Wabash River reaching their highest point in over 40 years. At New Harmony, it was more than three miles wide. The White River equaled its 1991 levels while Petersburg experienced its



*Flooding along the Wabash river
as seen from a levy near
Vincennes, Indiana*

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worst flooding since 1961.

Rising waters forced the evacuation of many homes and disrupted the infrastructure by washing out roads, bridges and culverts. About 350 homes were estimated to have been affected by the flooding.

Both the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Individual Assistance (IA) Program and Public Assistance (PA) Program were put into effect for the disaster.

Residents of 22 counties - Clay, Dearborn, Dubois, Gibson, Greene, Hamilton, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Marion, Martin, Montgomery, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Sullivan, Vigo and Washington counties were eligible for help under IA.

Types of assistance available were:

- Disaster housing assistance, administered by FEMA and 100 percent federally funded, for individuals and families whose homes were destroyed or made unlivable as a result of flooding. Assistance includes temporary housing and minimal home repair to make the home livable.

- Low-interest loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration for homeowners, renters or business owners for the repair, replacement or rebuilding of property. Interest rates for homeowners and renters were as low as 3.375% and 3.5% for businesses

- Grants through the Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program for serious immediate needs that cannot be met by other sources. FEMA paid 75% of IFG claims, with the state paying 25%.

Twenty-seven counties were also eligible for the Public Assistance Program. The money is used to offset unusually high costs for local governments' emergency efforts to protect human life.

The counties were Brown, Crawford, Dearborn, Dubois, Franklin, Gibson, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Martin, Montgomery, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Sullivan, Switzerland, Union, Vermillion, Vigo and Washington.

FEMA pays 75 percent of eligible costs for public assistance.

This was the first Presidential Disaster Declaration for Indiana since flooding and tornadoes in June and July 1998 when 25 counties were declared. ●

“QUAKE” *from page 1*

objects thrown off of shelves, and cracked chimneys were reported. There were no injuries.

There was some confusion in the minutes following the quake. Monitoring equipment recorded a second earthquake near Paducah, KY, but upon further review by seismologists, it was determined that only one earthquake occurred and that automated sensors read one earthquake as two.

While the epicenter was near the New Madrid Seismic Zone, it is believed to have occurred in the Wabash Valley Seismic Zone. It is the focus of geologists and archeologists who have found evidence of severe earthquakes that occurred in the area during prehistoric times.

As of early July, no aftershocks had been detected from this “shaker”. ●

HOOSIER S A F E T Y

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NEW ANTI-TERRORISM DIVISION ESTABLISHED

*Manuella Johnson
New Anti-Terrorism
Division Chief.*

On May 1, 2002 SEMA created the Anti-Terrorism Division. This new division, headed by Manuela Johnson, will coordinate first responder and emergency management Anti-Terrorism grants received from the U.S. Department of Justice. SEMA has received approval of its three-year Statewide Anti-Terrorism

Strategy, which in turn has opened the doors for purchasing equipment to be used by first response organizations. This three-year strategy requires a basic level of response capability throughout the state. Each county Emergency Management Agency was asked to update current training level information for all of the county first response agencies. Included were Fire Departments, Haz Mat Response Teams, Emergency Medical Services Providers, Law Enforcement, Emergency Management Agencies, Public Health Agencies and Public Works.

Each county will be required to complete an equipment agreement form that outlines the use and distribution of first response safety equipment. Since the safety equipment includes respiratory protection, OSHA requires completion of a minimum level of training for use of the safety equipment. This minimum level of training will be the hazardous materials operations level training program. The local Emergency Management Agency will manage the distribution of the personal safety equipment in each county. As public safety and first response personnel complete training additional equipment will be issued to each county for distribution to the respective agencies/organizations.

As part of this new program, the state will establish 11 multi-disciplinary response units. These groups will be activated when the local community reaches its maximum capability. The multi-disciplinary units will include, but not be limited to:

Level A Hazardous Materials Response Team, Law Enforcement, Public Health, EMS, Fire, Emergency Management Agency, IDEM, and Public Works. An Anti-Terrorism Equipment and Training Advisory Panel has been established which will allow the first response organizations in the state help determine the next steps needed to meet the end goals of the statewide strategy. Included in the panel are representatives from: IN Volunteer Firefighter's Association, IN Fire Chief's Association, Professional Firefighters Union of Indiana, IN Alliance of Hazardous Materials Responders, IN Sheriff's Association, IN Campus Law Enforcement Association, IN Association of Chiefs of Police, IN Bomb Technicians, IN Public Health Association, IN Ambulance Association, Fire Department Based EMS Organizations, IN Environmental Health Association, IN Association of Cities and Towns, Association of Indiana Counties, IN Ambulance Association and Hospital Based EMS Organization.

SEMA is working with Cliff Ong of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Council (CTASC) in developing a statewide mutual aid agreement. This agreement will help ensure that resources and equipment will be shared in a uniform, consistent manner using a statewide structure. There will be more about the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement in future issues of *Hoosier Safety*.

At the present time the Division is "borrowing" staff from other divisions to conduct the day-to-day operations. Soon, a Clerical Assistant will be hired to help with information management and equipment inventories. The Division will expand as funds become available for administrative expenses. As the Division grows and we progress further with the First Responder Equipment and Training Grants, we will keep you up to date. If you have any questions or comments you may reach Manuela at:

Anti-Terrorism@sema.state.in.us
or (317) 233-4282. Our mailing address is:
*Anti-Terrorism Division,
302 W. Washington Street Rm E-208,
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2760. ●*

NATIONAL TERRORISM COMMISSION MEETS IN INDIANAPOLIS

The U.S. Defense Department's Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), also known as the Gilmore Commission, met in Indianapolis on June 17th and 18th.

The Commission, chaired by former Virginia Governor James Gilmore, was created by Congress in 1999 and given five areas of responsibility:

1. Assess federal agency efforts to enhance domestic preparedness for terrorism incidents involving WMD.



Mr. Tom Hanify, President, Local 416, International Association of Firefighters, addresses members of the Gilmore Commission.

2. Assess the progress of federal training programs for local emergency responses to WMD incidents.

3. Assess deficiencies in programs for response to WMD incidents, including a review of unfunded communications, equipment, and planning requirements, and the need of maritime regions.

4. Recommended strategies for ensuring fully effective local response capabilities for WMD incidents.

5. Assess the appropriate roles of state and local

See "Gilmore" page 8

TERRE HAUTE TO HOST HOVERCRAFT RESCUE SYMPOSIUM



Patrick R. Ralston, SEMA/DFBS Executive Director, is the event chairman for the first World Symposium on Hovercraft Rescue. The Symposium will be recorded and formalized into the start of a set of Standard Operating Procedures for hovercraft rescue operations.

The symposium is part of the 2002 World Hovercraft Championship, World Speed Record Attempt and Conference on Air Cushion Technology International Conference to be held in Terre Haute, Indiana the week of September 15 - 22, 2002.

World Hovercraft Championship Week will flood the city with international visitors. Besides spectators, at least 300 World Hovercraft Federation members and more than 100 of the world's fastest hovercraft pilots will attend, along with renowned experts, academics and manufacturers from throughout the world. Teams from China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, England, Canada, Italy, Germany, France, Sweden, Holland, Spain and Portugal attended last year's World Championship, held in Weston Park, England. Additional countries will be represented at the Terre Haute event.

For the first time, Guinness World Records will be involved in the World Hovercraft Speed Record Attempt. The existing World Speed Record is 137.4 kilometers/hour (85.376 mph) achieved in 1995 by American Bob Windt on the Rio Douro River in Peso da Regua, Portugal.

Additional information is available at:

http://www.whc2002.com/index_highres.htm

which is the official web site for the event. ●

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CITIZEN CORPS - FIVE MAIN PROGRAMS

Information on the five national programs that can be used at the local level by Citizen Corps Councils.

Citizen Corps Councils bring together a community's first responders, firefighters, emergency health care providers, law enforcement, emergency managers, and the volunteer community to involve all citizens in emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, crime prevention, and emergency medical training. At the national level, Citizen Corps includes FEMA's Community Emergency Response Team training program, the Justice Department's Neighborhood Watch, Operation TIPS, and Volunteers in Police Service, and the Department of Health and Human Services' Medical Reserve Corps.

Neighborhood Watch Program

The Neighborhood Watch Program is already a strong force in community protection in America's neighborhoods. President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft have announced that the National Sheriffs' Association will expand the Neighborhood Watch Program so that it serves more community groups, and offers community members new information about how to recognize and report signs of potential terrorist activity in their neighborhoods. These residents are critical in the detection, prevention, and disruption of terrorism. Many neighborhoods already have Neighborhood Watch programs. For those that do not, this new initiative may provide the incentive for them to start one as part of Citizen Corps.

Over the next 2 years, the National Sheriffs' Association will help to double the number of Neighborhood Watch Programs operating throughout the country from approximately 7,500 to more than 15,000. Neighborhood Watch materials and training will also be revised to teach individuals how they can assist in the war against terrorism by incorporating preparedness in their daily lives. Neighborhood Watch will continue to work to reduce crime in neighborhoods nationwide by encouraging businesses, the faith community, schools, and citizens to cooperate and assist local law enforcement by reporting suspicious activity.

The Neighborhood Watch Program is a highly successful crime prevention effort that has been in existence for more than thirty years in cities across America. Neighborhood Watch brings together local officials, law enforcement, and citizens for the protection of communities. Developed in response to a multitude of requests from sheriffs and police chiefs nationwide looking for a crime prevention program that would incorporate citizen involvement, Neighborhood Watch became a national program under the auspices of the NSA. NSA has been instrumental in launching the expanded Neighborhood Watch Program.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

The National Crime Prevention Council, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice, has developed a Citizen Preparedness Guide for use in this and the other Citizen Corps programs. The guide provides specific actions that citizens can take in their communities to reduce crime. The guide outlines five specific themes: protecting one's self and family; protecting and comforting children; knowing and caring for neighbors; reporting crimes and suspicious activity; and emergency preparedness. Get a free copy of the guide at www.citizencorps.gov/guidebook, or by calling 1-800-WE-PREVENT.

More information about the Neighborhood Watch

“CITIZEN CORPS” *from page 4*

Program and how to start one in your neighborhood is available at www.usaonwatch.org.

Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS)

The VIPS program is designed to address the increasing demands on state and local law enforcement agencies. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, already limited law enforcement resources are being stretched further at a time when this country needs every available officer out on the beat. Some police departments are turning to civilian volunteers to enable police officers to be on the front lines, working to make communities safer. These volunteer outreach efforts will receive new support through VIPS.

EXAMPLES OF VOLUNTEER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

- Assisting with traffic control;
- Impounding and storing marked abandoned vehicles;
- Searching for missing persons;
- Booking property;
- Transporting department vehicles;
- Enforcing handicapped parking; and
- Processing paperwork.

The VIPS program is scheduled to be launched in May 2002. The program will provide resources to assist local law enforcement in incorporating community volunteers into the activities of law enforcement agencies.

A tool kit for state and local law enforcement agencies will outline a series of promising practices to help them design strategies to recruit, train, and deploy citizen volunteers in their departments.

There are already many police departments across the country utilizing the talents and commitment of volunteers in their communities to support the work of their officers. Examples of some of these programs are available on the Citizens Corps website.

Go to www.citizencorps.gov and click on Volunteers in Police Service or contact your local law

enforcement agency to find out if they have a VIPS program you can join today.

Medical Reserve Corps

The Medical Reserve Corps will provide local communities with medical volunteers who can assist health professionals during a large-scale local emergency (e.g., pandemic influenza or a hazardous materials spill). Practicing and retired health care professionals will be on a medical reserve list, ready to be called up to duty in the event of an emergency. In addition to playing an important role during a large-scale local emergency, Medical Reserve Corps volunteers would also be active in promoting the public health life of their communities throughout the year.

Medical Reserve Corps will usually be overseen by local Citizen Corps Councils. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will support coordination and training for volunteer health professionals so that they are ready to assist their community in the event of a local emergency. Medical Reserve Corps volunteers can assist with emergency response teams, provide care to victims with non-serious injuries, and provide additional manpower/staffing to increase the effectiveness of physicians and nurses in a major crisis.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS SEEKS TO:

- Draw Americans into volunteer service;
- Create a framework to match volunteers' skills with their communities' needs;
- Train a cadre of health professionals to respond better to the needs of their communities; enhancing their skills and teaching them their roles in support of local emergency response efforts; and
- Provide reserve capacity at the community level to respond to health needs for emergencies and/or for locally identified public health needs and priorities.

Local officials will develop their own reserve of medical professionals based on their community's

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“CITIZEN CORPS” *from page 6*

needs. Once established, local officials will decide if and when to activate their Medical Reserve Corps during an emergency.

Medical reserve volunteers will receive assignments based on their skills and qualifications. After each local community develops its own team of medical reservists, these volunteers will be able to respond to local emergencies within a few hours of being called into action.

The HHS is the lead federal agency for the Medical Reserve Corps. HHS will work with local and state agencies to develop the program guidelines and a resource manual, and to provide technical assistance to local communities who choose to develop their own Medical Reserve Corps.

Terrorism Information and Prevention System
(Operation TIPS)

Operation TIPS is administered by the U.S. Department of Justice and was developed in partnership with several other federal agencies. (is one of the five component programs of the Citizen Corps.) (From Resources Available) The National Crime Prevention Council, in partnership with the Justice Department, will develop educational and training materials for the industries that will participate in Operation TIPS.

Operation TIPS will be a national system for reporting suspicious, and potentially terrorist-related activity. The program will involve the millions of American workers who, in the daily course of their work, are in a unique position to serve as extra eyes and ears for law enforcement. Workers, such as truck drivers, bus drivers, train conductors, mail carriers, utility readers, ship captains, and port personnel are ideally suited to help in the anti-terrorism effort because their routines allow them to recognize unusual events.

Participants in Operation TIPS will be given an Operation TIPS information decal that includes the toll-free reporting number. That decal can be affixed to the cab of their vehicle or placed in another location where it is readily available. The toll-free hotline will route calls received to the proper local,

state, or federal law enforcement agency or other responder organizations.

Operation TIPS is scheduled to be launched in Summer 2002 (August, as of this writing) as a pilot program in ten cities. The program will give workers from selected industries a formal way to report suspicious and potentially terrorist-related activity through a single and coordinated toll-free number.

Community Emergency Response Team
(CERT) Program

Community Emergency Response Team is a Federal Emergency Management Agency program that educates citizens about the hazards they face in their community and trains them in lifesaving skills. If needed following a disaster, these citizen-responders use their training as part of a neighborhood or workplace team to help others when professional responders are overwhelmed or not immediately available. CERT members provide immediate assistance to victims in their area, organize spontaneous volunteers who have not had the training, and collect disaster intelligence that will assist professional responders with prioritization and allocation of resources when they arrive.

CERT promotes a partnering between emergency management and response agencies and the people in the community that they serve. The goal is to train members of neighborhoods and workplaces in basic response skills. Then CERT teams are formed and maintained as part of the emergency response capability for their area.

If there is a natural or man-made event that overwhelms or delays the community's professional responders, CERT members can assist others by applying the basic response and organizational skills that they learned during their CERT training. These skills can help save and sustain lives until help arrives.

CERT members also can volunteer for special projects that improve a community's preparedness.

The basic CERT training program is a 20-hour course, typically delivered one evening per week over a 7-week period. Training sessions cover disaster preparedness, fire suppression, basic disaster medical

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“CITIZEN CORPS” *from page 7*

operations, light search and rescue, disaster psychology, team organization, and a new module on terrorism to educate CERT members about BNICE agents: Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, and Explosive. This module will help CERT members identify situations where these agents may have been used and protective actions that they should take.

The training concludes with a disaster simulation in which participants practice skills that they learned throughout the course.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

CERT information including a CERT Instructor Guide and Student Guide is located on the web at:

<http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/cert/index.htm>. ●

“GILMORE” *from page 4*

governments in funding effective local response capabilities.

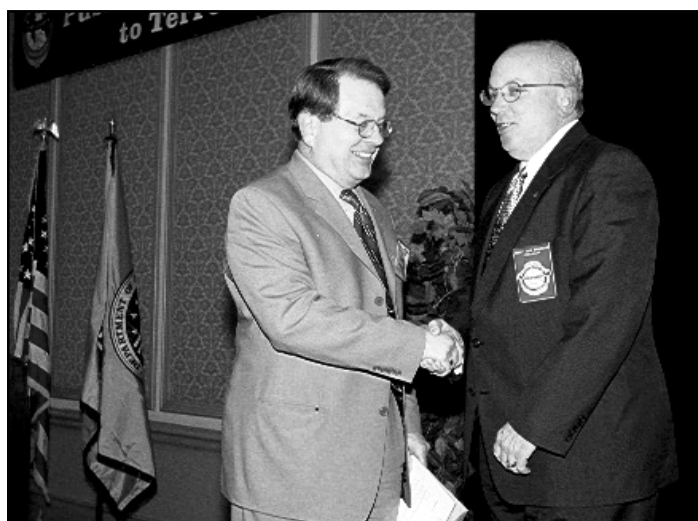
State Emergency Management Agency Executive Director Patrick R. Ralston, a member of the commission, noted the panel heard concerns expressed by such groups as the National Sheriff's Association, National Association of Counties, International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Firefighters, International Association of Chiefs of Police, International Association of Emergency Managers and National Emergency Management Association.

They were worried about funding for Federal Fiscal Year 2003. Early indications are that the Federal government will assume 75% of the costs of equipment and training, leaving the remaining 25% for the states and local jurisdictions to cover. Forty-two states are experiencing fiscal problems and may not be able to meet the match, which in Indiana's case would mean raising \$12 million to cover a \$50 million program.

The Commission was originally intended to deliver three annual reports to the President and Congress, but was extended for two years after the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon. ●

BUCKMAN HONORED

John M. Buckman III, Indiana Deputy Fire Marshal and president of the the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) was recently surprised at the IAFC 2002 *Conference on Strengthening the Public Safety Response to Terrorism* in Reston, Virginia. Executive Director Patrick R. Ralston presented him with a Sagamore of the Wabash for his contributions to public safety. The Sagamore is the highest honor presented by the state.



Deputy Fire Marshal Buckman receives the Sagamore of the Wabash from SEMA/DFBS Executive Director Patrick R. Ralston.
Photo by David Hathcox.

John works for the Indiana Department of Fire and Building Services as an inspector in the Office of the State Fire Marshal where he is a valued employee. He has been in the fire service for 31 years and is considered one of the foremost authorities on fire safety in the country, having written extensively on issues facing local departments.

Since 1978 he has also served as fire chief of the German Township Volunteer Department in Vanderburgh County where he gained national attention in 1996 by becoming the first volunteer fire chief named chief of the year by *Fire Chief Magazine*.

Showing its respect for his expertise, the National Fire Administration appointed John to the *America Burning Revisited Commission* in 1999. His colleagues have elected him president of IAFC. Prior to serving as president, John was a board member and chair of the IAFC's Volunteer Chief Officers Section. ●